gencies—would not only invest it with legislative functions; it would virtually annul the Constitution, and transform the highest jackiestory of the Church into an overshalowing ecclesisatical despotsin.

It has, indeed, been argued—though we see not with what vessou—that the advisory function of the Assembly, or its power of bearing testimony, implies the authority necessary to extorce that testimony. Is there, them, no just and salutary distinction between persuasion and compalsion! Must the two be ever conjoined? Are there no cases in which a simply moral power may, in the nature of thins, be most potent? Must the Assembly offer no counsels which are not to be laterproted as mandatory and cocretive? If they may enforce all their counsels, how are they to do it? By processes which they themselves devise—extra constitutional processes? If crare they to be held to the provisions of the Book of Discipline? They have, it is true, the right according to the form of government, chapter 12, section 3 of "astempting," as well as "recommending" reformation of manners," But the attempt must be under if the form of more made in the Constitution. To all desirable outside the precision of the method with that testifying and reproving function so often exercised in time past, and which, by a body like the Assembly, can never be wisely exercised but with salutary results.

ALBERT BARNES,
ASA D. SMITH,
WM. JESSIP,

ASA D. SMITH, WM. JESSUP, AUGUSTUS P. HASCALL.

AUGUSTUS P. HASCALL.

The Rev. Dr. Born of Virginia, a minority of the Committee, submitted the following report, which he read to the Assembly:

The undersigned, a member of the Committee appointed by the last General Assembly "to report to this Assembly on the constitutional power of the Assembly over the subject of slaveholding in our churches," being constrained to differ from the majority of the Committee, begaleave to submit the following report:

The undersigned takes pleasure in saving that most of the

churches," being constrained to differ from the majority of the Committee, begs leave to submit the following report:

The undersigned takes pleasure in saying that most of the view expressed in the majority report meet his conjurrence. The principles therein saved, by which the Goneral Assambly is to be governed in its action with reference to what are recognized as offenses by the Constitution of the Charch are clearly it presented in the Book of Discipline. The process is the same in regard to all offenses stated to be such in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church. The Goneral Assambly has the power as an electrory body, or reforming, warning, or hearting testimony against any error in doutring warning, or hearting testimony against any error in doutring warning, or hearting testimony against any error in doutring warning, or hearting testimony against any error in doutring warning, or hearting testimony against any error in doutring warning, or hearting testimony against any error in doutring warning or hearting testimony and to incomplaint and an incomplaint and the process of recognitions of the control of the following warning the following warning the following warning the power to decide all cases of off master the before it for adjudication, either by reference or brought before it for adjudication, either by reference or complaint, or appeal from a lower judicatory. As a Court of Cevings in regard to offense that may have beag irregular or not in accordance with the Constitution. In the same capacity is a case of the book of Discipline, charges the Synod with such delinquency in the same capacity provided common rumer, such as is specified in shap 3 sec 5 of the book of Discipline, charges the Synod with such delinquency in the same of the synod with such delinquency in during the second produces of the second resolution adopted by the subject to the t

mittee is two field:

t, because in his view neither the General Assembly, other Court of the Church, has the power to regard and it as an offense which is not in the sense in which the red it the Scok of Discipline, specifically started to be the Coufession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church ause the interpretation of the Countitution is a judicial inserved as the Assembly cas exercise its judicial inserved as the reference to a case because the interpretation of the County the force it from each with reference to a case because them.

inference. It doubtless belongs to the Assembly to decide confroversies respecting doctrine and practice, and of superiording the concerns of the whole Chutch. But the quest is, how is the Assembly to exercise its power in this respective, how is the Assembly to exercise its power in this respective, from other parts of the Constitution, that the mode which this power is to be exercised is distinctly specified that it is not left to the Assembly to determine either wis error in dectaine or an immorality in practice, or what method it shell decide coursourses respect decrine and practice, and superintend the concerns of whole church. The Assembly, like every other judicator, the church, in exercising the authority with which it has butrusted, is to be guided by the express provisions of the Catitation. Its power to decide coursoversies respective decire, and to bear restimony against what it may coust an erior in doctrine or an immorality in practice, does not involve the right to regard that as here-y, or an offense which not condemned as such by the standards of the Church. If sower belongs to the Assembly, who is secure from the acon and practice, and to be a restimony against what it may consider an error is doctrine or an immorality in practice, does not inlivelive the right to regard that as here y, or an offense which is not condemeed as such by the star dards of the Church. If such power belongs to the Assembly, who is secure from the accusation of hereay or immorality in practice? The opinion of the Assembly, instead of the confession of faith, that becomes the standard of orthodoxy and morality. And as the Assembly is a deigated body, and is generally composed of different members of each successive meeting, there may be as many opposite expressions of opinions as there are meetings of the body. What one Assembly would declare "an error in dectrine and immorality in practice," an other might regard as truth, and free from the charge of immorality. In this age of progress and wild faunticism, theories and practices might be authoritatively annealized by the Assembly as essential to truth and virtue, which the greater part of Evangelical Christians would counider percicious errors, and most immoral in their tendency. With such power granted to it, nothing also would be wanting to invest the Assembly with all the attributes of an oliganchy as supreme in the control of the ministers and members of the Church, and possessed of power as tynamical as that which ever distinguished an ecclesiastical council of Rome! With such a power, the Assembly might divergard the plain provision of the Constitution, making it for the plain in the provision of the Constitution, making it for the plain in the control of the ministers and members of the Church, and possessed of power as tynamical as that which ever distinguished an ecclesiastical council of Rome! With such a power, the Assembly might divergard the plain provision of the Constitution, making it for the constitution of the plain injury of the constitution, and the council of the plain injury of the condition of the plain injury of the condition of the plain injury of the condition of the plain

terprote the Constitution, in reference to the subjects brought before it by these overtimes, it acts in a judicial capacity. But meither the Constitution, nor the practice of previous General Assemblies, authorizes the Assembly to interpret the Constitution in regard to officerse, trainss either a case of discipline in property of the body by reference, or compania, or appeal; or unless the Assembly sets as a cours of review. Apair, therefore, from the anomalous proceedings of a Court of the Church declaring abstractly what is an ods, se, in the sense in which the term is used in the Bock of Discipline, the understance considers that the Assembly in Detroit transcreaded its power is making this declaration, when there was no judicial case presented for its declaration, when there was no judicial case presented for its declaration, when there was no spired while he cordisity coccurs in the views of the majority of the Countitution are to be brought before the Assembly, between that the action of the Assembly at Detroit, which is succitored by the majority, was a violation both of the letter and spirit of the Countitution of the Church. In his judgment it was the a sertion of a principle which, if carried out to its legitimate results, would place the rights and character of every minister and private mainber of the Church in the leads of an irresponsible court, soverned by projection and captice, and acting without regard to the written Constitution by which all profess to be controlled. It would lead the substrate of the constitution of the Church in the leads of an irresponsible court, soverned by projection and captice, and acting without regard to the written Constitution of the Church in the leads of an irresponsible court, soverned by projection and captice, and acting without regard to the written Constitution of the Church in the leads of an irresponsible court, soverned by projection and captice, and acting without regard to the written Constitution to the constitution of the church which is predicted,

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY-OLD

SCHOOL.

FOURTH DAY. The Assembly met at 9 o'clock a. m. yesterday, and

after an extended season of prayer and praise the min-

Dr. Camperill of the Judicial Committee reported

on the complaint of the session of Stillwater. The report was placed on the docket. He reported an

ates were read and approved.

stitution, nor the practice of previ

terian church, the relation itself of master and servant cannot in my case be a cause of discipline before any judicatory of the church.

4. Resolved. That cracities, in the common acceptation of the term, practiced by those sustaining the relation of masters to servants, being directly prohibited in the Co. Issuiton of Faith may be cause of discipline, as well as when practiced by those sustaining of the control of Faith may be cause of discipline, as well as when practiced by faces custaining of the court relations in life.

5. Resolved, That the General Assumply cannot interpret the Constitution of the Church in research to offers as, notes a case is brought before it from a lower court by reference, complaint or appeal of unless the Assembly acras as Court of Review.

6. Resolved, That if a justical case, involving what the constitution of the Church specifies as an offerse, is brought featured by the instead of the court, it belongs to the Assembly to issue the case; and if the Assembly is wall in formed that a syned countenances the prevalence of what the corrupt practices." It can cite the syned to the bar and require it was a feature before the support of the counter and the Assembly with the syned at determine whether to require the Presbytery to take further action in the master, or to say all further proceedings as circumstatices may require.

After some brief discussion upon the subject of having the two reports printed in pamphlet form, the Assembly decided not to print.

Some unimportant business was then transacted, when the Assembly adjourned to meet on Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

oppression it is an offense in the scase in which the scale in the Book of Discipline, and therefore can be made a subject of discipline.

The undersigned readily admits that if slaveholding and oppression are synonymous terms—if, according to the obvious, well understood and established meaning of the term oppression, it enters essentially into slaveholding, as that the latter cannot exist without it, then every case of slaveholding on the part of the members of the Presbyterian Church is an offense in the sense is which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. For, eithough the term is used in the Book of Discipline. For, eithough the term is used in the Book of Discipline is of interpreting language, then the hing—the relation itself—is directly probibilited, and, according to the acknowledged soles of interpreting language, then the hing—the relation itself—is directly probibilited, and, according to the principle we have exhibited, an individual susteining his relation may be presecuted before the proper judicatory for oppression. As the offense must be disciplined.

The undersigned would observe, in regard to this position, that, however it may be with those who believe that slaveholding is a sin in itself, no advocate of the Detroit resolutions can consistently base the power of a part of the Church to acke slaveholding a matter for discipline, on the ground either that oppression and slaveholding are synonymous terms, or that the former is necessarily involved in the latter. The other in the brook implies that that there are cases of slaveholding which are not an offense, either in the sight of Osf or form. Oppression, however, is always as in. It is as much as in (per se) as biasphemy or idolatry. No elecantances in which it is practised can justify it. It foces not enter, therefore, essentially into alarchiding; and hence it follows that

report was placed on the docket. He reported an informality is a complaint against the Synod of Balti more, and recommended that the case be dismissed. Recommendation adopted.

An invitation was received from Rutger's Female limitiute in Madison street. Referred to Committee on Invitations.

Dr. Alexander was appointed to preach the Annual Sermon before the Board of Foreign Missions.

The Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asplum in-

vited the Assemby to attend their Enhibition in D... Adams's Church last evening. Referred. The efforts of the Society have produced these results:

The Committee on Foreign Missions reported a num per of resolutions, giving gratitude to God, and asking delitional contributions repeatedly and for various

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1856.

additional contributions repeatedly and for various purposes from members.

The Rev. John L. Wilson, Secretary of the Board of Foreiga Missions, made the Annual Statement to the Assembly: Conversions, 150; Receipts, \$201, 334; Expenditures, \$201, 203; Missionaries seat out, 42—to Ludia, 3; Siam, 4; China, 1; Africa, 2; South America, 1; United States, 24.

The Bev. Mr. Cutazarasos, from the Shanghae Mission, said that he had ishored eleven years in China. He rappeased that Chinase was the most difficult language to learn; still missi naries could generally preach in it in a year. It required a delicate ear to speak it correctly, but a was not very difficult to speak it istelligently. The preacher might be satisfied if able to speak the language, but not to read it, which was a very different thing. The dialects of different portions of the country were no different that missionaries could not easily adapt themselves to a new locality. The Chinase hat so much difficulty in learning their written language that there was a necessity for reducing the spoken language to writing for the benefit of the people. Buddhism, the religion of the Chinese, had been called Attests. It was a system of humanitarian religion—a defication of human nature. The Chinese worshipped himself, his ancestors, and his Emperors. The Emperor himself made a great show of religion, and had hately, on several occasions speat nights in devotion in various temples. The officers of the Government stood as mediators between the gois and the people. They payed for more rain, or less rain, according to the state of the weather. The people were almost fraid to live out of the sight of a temple. This was a sad state of superstition. It Ning Po, in 1846, there was a great drouth and the people feared they would lose their crops. Day after cay crowds of people came into the country to the great temple. This was a sad state of superstition. It Ning Po, in 1846, there was a great drouth and the people feared they would lose their crops. Day after cay crowd vited to whittle him with his kmife, until he was literally minced. The authorities refused to give up any of the ringleaders in the affair. The Government in China was not able to put down the various insurrections which had broken out. A great body of men had started forth proclaiming that there was but one God, and spreading the Scriptures as translated by a Protestant missionary. He would not say that their success would be an advantage to the Christian religion, but it was certainly a great movement.

and spreading the Scriptures as translated by a Protestant missionary. He would not say that their success would be an advantage to the Christian religion, But it was certainly a great movement.

Rev. Andrew P. Haffer, M. D., of the Canton Mission, gave a history of the Mission and the opium war, and the American and French treaties which opened the country to mission-arree, and secured toleration to the Christian religion. He thought that the Chiuses census of 1812, which gave 360,000,000 of the people, and as it was cultivated over nearly two thirds of the country, two crops being resped every year, there was no difficulty in accounting for the custenance of 400,000,000 of souls, which number he thought a fair estimate. They were very much superior to any other heathen people, and were second only to the Saxon race in the elements of civilization. Each vidinge elected its Elder, who might determine all suits at law. Each ward might, if they took immediate steps, vote a foreigner out of the ward whom they cid not like. This was a great hinderance to Missionaries in obtaining houses. The denomination had but twelve Missionaries in this country and two physicians. Was this the result which might have been expected when 12 years ago the country was opened to Christisnity? Their position among the Chinese was very much as would be the position of a Chinese Missionary in this city. The people came in to hear them from currietly and seldom came again.

The Moderator explained the law in relation to such cases, and reminded the Assembly of their responsibilities as the Count of Jesus Christ.

The papers were then read. They show that Petor B. Schaffer, an elder in the Stillwater church, was suspended from the order of the Presbytery and obtained an order for his reinstatement, he declaring that no copy of the charges had been served upon him. The Session appealed from the order of the Presbytery and obtained an order for his reinstatement, he declaring that no copy of the charges had been served upon him. The Session

that no copy of the charges had been served upon him.
The Session appealed from the order of the Presbytery
to the Synod of New-Jersey, and the action of the
Pre-bytery was sustained by that body. The Session
how compians of the action of the Synod.
The Rev. Mr. Condr of the Stillwater Church took

The Moderator reminded him that he must confine himself to the action of the Synod, as it was of

that that the Church was complaining.

Mr. CONDIT was just upon the eve of coming to the action of the Synod. He continued, maintaining that the Synod had violated a fundamental principle of the Constitution of the Church fully recognized by the Court of Jesus Christ, before which he then was. The

Court of Jeens Christ, before which he then was. InPre-bytery had no jurisdiction over the members of
churches. The advocate of Mr. Schaffer was a member of the Presbyt rian Church.

Judge Fine asked if a copy of the charges was
served upon Mr. Schaffer or bis wife, with the citation,
as 1 ad been stated in the papers, read.

The Rev. Mr. Condit read from the Record that
the charges were read to Mr. Schaffer. the charges were read to Mr. Schaffer.

The Rev. Mr. Davison appeared on the part of the

Synod.

On motion of Dr. Rick it was determined that the only parties entitled to be heard were the Session and the synod.

the Synod.

Dr. Davison said that the original merits of the care were never before the Synod, and he knew no reasons why they should come before this Court. He proceeded to examine the teasons assigned for the complaint. Some of them he declared groundless, others distinguished.

thers disingenuous.

Invitations to visit the rooms of the American Bible Christian Association were read. Every member of the Assembly is to be presented with a copy of the Psalms in double pica type, the largest ever used for the Assembly is to be presented with a copy of the Psalms in double pica type, the largest ever used for the Psalms in this country.

The Assembly then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

EXPLOSION IN A PYROTECHNIC ESTABLISHMENT.

A BOY KILLED AND THREE MEN DANGER-

OUSLY INJURED.

An explosion of a pyrotechnia establishment near the corner of Lafayette avenue and Steuben street, Brooklyn, occurred about 54 o'clock last evening, involving the less of one life and dangerously injuring three

others employed in the factory.

The direct cause of the explosion is not definitely ascertained. It is asserted by some about the neighborhood that it was caused by friction in preparing fireworks, and by others that it was caused by a lighted pipe or eiger which a visitor had in his hand when entering.

The building was frame, small, and of little intrinsic

value. It was owned by Dennis McCrossen, and he employed some six or eight hands. Several left his en ploy at the end of last week, and four only remained, who were all at work at the time of the catastrophe. The report of the explosion was nearly as loud as

that of a piece of artillery. It was heard for a great distance. The mischief was instantaneous. One man was blown through the roof, and landed at a distance of several yards from the place. The others were picked up about the building. One boy was killed. The others are all dangerously injured. The names of deceased and surviving sufferers are: Samuel Bedell boy, bided; Patrick Dougherty, Wm. Doyle, and John McCormick, all, with the exception of McCormick, dangerously injured. The Coroner will hold an

MURDER TEML AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Thal of John Fox, in the Middlesex County Court of Over and Tenniner, before Judge VERDENBURGE and esseciate Judges PROYOST, WARB and GOBLE, on the charge of murdering John Henry, near New-Brunswick, Dec. 27, 1855.

The Court met on Friday at 10 o'clock, and the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was resumed.

The examination of Henry Anace, current was threed. I took Fox down to see the body, and he said it was that of John Henry, a particular friend of his.

George W. Huffish, restiffed: I was on the Coroner's Jury at the laquest on John Henry; I saw this watch fob as his cast was opposed; it was turned to she out.

To the Cuart—i did not see bleed on his coat or shirt bosom. Jecob h. Chevanter testField—I walked from the depot to where the body was found with Mitchell, at the rate

he shemiders; I did not see his face.

The Court then adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

The Court reascembled at 3 o'clock. The testimony of Joseph New was continued.

Cross-examined—I did not see them speak together.

Samuel R. Marsh testified—On the Thursday following Christmas, I left my store at about half-past 10 o'clock, and when near the steam-best Dock I saw a young man who passed within three feet of me, I noticed on the right side of his face streaks of blood; he had on a dark overcoat, and a cap; he was walking along rather fast.

John A. Morris, testified—I reside in Elizabethtown; I arrested box, he did not sak me whereak was going and I did

at New-Brurawick I conducted him to the office of a Justice and there to joil.

Samuel Apple gate testified—I was one of the jurors upon the inquest on the body of John Henry; I was present when they unbuttoned the overcoat; I saw the watch pocket; it was tunned inside out.

Cross-examined—There were a great number of persons upon the ground when I arrived there; on the ground a memorandom bod was taken from the side pocket of the overcoat; two performancies were taken from the pantaloons pochet, and I took a match-safe from his vest pocket.

The procedulous then rested, thirty-one witnesses having been examined.

Alexander Davidson testified—I live in New-York.
I am in the wholesale tea business; I knew John He.ry fa
about four weeks before his deach; I saw him last the day after
Christmas in the City of New-York at a porter-house opposite
the Park in Chatham street, there was young man mamed Grey
present, and Fox; Fox had a watch; Heary said he had given
or loaned the watch to Fox; I am not positive which; Is silver
watch and gold-chain were shown]; this looks like the watch;
I believe that Fox and Henry were taking of going to NowJersey; either to Elizabethtawn or New-Baurswick.
The Court then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on Saturday.

SIXTH DAY. The Court reassembled on Saturday morning at 10

e'cleck, and the evidence of Davidson was continued.

Cross-examined—Geoderson keeps the porter-house where I saw Henry and Fox on the 25th of December; we had been tosaw Henry and Fox on the 26th of December; we had been to-getter Learly all the forenoon; I cannot tell where I first met them; I had seen the watch two or three days praviously in Henry's possession, in a saloon at the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets; we parted that day at Gooderson's steps; Henry said he had given or loaned the watch to Fox; Baxter streets; we parted that day at Obochesia swap.

Henry said he had given or loaned the watch to Fox;

I know Patrick Henry by sight; he came to the store Nos. 182

and 184 Greenwich street, where I am, and had some few
words of conversation with me; I do not rescalect that
Patrick Henry and another man came to me in a builtard as
ison in William street and asked me if I knew Fox and Henry;

I do not recollect telling Mr. Henry that I had only seen
John Henry but once and was then introduced to him in Broadway; I don't recollect telling Mr. Henry that I had only seen
shout the match; I did sak Patrick Henry what object he had in
asking me those questions; I think I dot refuse to give him any
information of the matters he was asking about; Patrick
Henry saked me if I furmished Fox with a pistol; I refused to
tall him; I have been in my present business since the 1st of
April last; previous to that I was in the retail tea business in
Catharine street, from August to April; previous to that I had
to been ergoged in anything in particular for upward of a
year, I cannot tell definitely about the time, but it was not as
much as two years.

Thomes Gailingher testified—I have known Fox
eight months; I knew Henry four months; I saw them tosther often in Jersey City; they seemed to be friendly tosther; I saw Henry give Fox a gold chain in the middle of November last; Lynch (anown as Far Fyed Tom) was present.

Crossecamine—It was an old fashioned yold watch and gold
fob-chain; it was the chain produced by Mr. Benson at the
inquest.

Ann Beatty testified—I boarded at Montfort's in

fob-hain, it was the chain produced by Mr. Benson at the inquest.

Ann Beatty testified—I boarded at Montfort's in December last; I saw Fox on the evening of December 25; he expected to find his wife at Montfort's; I had a conversation with him. [The warth and chain and trinkets were shown to withes? I saw the watch and chain and trinkets on the 26th of December, on Fox; I think that is the watch I saw; I saw him have a gold warch and chain in his possessing some time before Christmas; I saw him have a gold worth as we have him they are not the person of Fox was shown to witness! I think have seen that before with Mrs. Fox, at Montfort's, while she boarded there; Fox was sick at Montfort's on the 15th and 45th of December, and jeft on the 17th.

that before with Mrs. Fox, at Montfort's, while she boarded, there; Fox was sick at Montfort's on the 15th and 45th of December, and left on the 17th.

The Court enjourned to meet at 25 o'clock p. m.

The court responshed at 25 o'clock p. m. and proceeded with the testimery of

Saruh B Montfort testified—I reside in New Brunswick, in December last Miss And Beatty boarded with me there; I have seen John Fox; i know his wife; she commerced bearding with me on the 26th of December she left our house on that morning to no Elitsbethtown; John Fox was taken sick at my house on the 15th of an December, and was sick on the 15th of and part of the 17th; he left my house in the afternoon of the 17th of December, he two 3 and 3 house in the afternoon of the 17th of December, is two 3 and 3 house in the afternoon of the 17th of December, is two 3 and 3 house in the afternoon of the 17th of December, is two 3 and 3 house in the afternoon of the 17th of December, is two 3 and 3 house in the afternoon of the 17th of December, is two 3 and 3 house in the afternoon of the 17th of December, is two 3 and 3 house in the afternoon of the 17th of December, is two 3 and 3 house in the afternoon of the 17th of December, is two 3 and 3 house in the afternoon of the 17th of December and two silver watch.

The same and the same and two silver watches a least the same and two silver watches a law watch before the one, at a time is he had the small was three or four weas before the 17th of December, between 8 and 91 o'clock in the morning is he left at 91 o'clock.

Hondo December, between 8 and 91 o'clock in the morning is he left at 91 o'clock.

Mrs. Montfort recalled by the defence—I saw the

description of the control of the defence of the Mrs. Montfort recalled by the defence of saw the port monate in the possession of Mrs. Fox several times.

Once examined of do not say that this was the portmonnais, but it locks like the same one.

Direct of the confident that this is the same portmonnais I

Direct I feel condent that this is the same portmonnane I saw Mrs. Fes bave.

At 4 o'clock the Court adjourced to meet again on Monday morning at 18 o'clock.

MR. BISFELD'S CONSERT AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Eisfeld, to whom the community is indebted for the performance of so much good music, gave on Saburday night, at the Academy, Pourteenth street, a somewhat rare species of extertainment in the performanage of Beethoven's music to Goothe's drams, He-mont, the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society of-ficiating for the instrumental part, Miss Brainerd for the wood, and Mr. Donald McLeod reading some original explanatory lyrical matter of the well known. We do not think such music a success under the

incumetances in question. The pi-ces are necessarily

sketches and not developments, like those in the au-thor's symphonics, as the time does not admit of due technical development, and then the scene, the voices and acters of an opera being wanting we have sin ply disjointed musical bints by the orchestra. We say by the orchestra, for excepting two little songs from Miss Brainerd, there was no vocal music given in the whole thing. The music, not abounding in a certhe whole thing. In the case of the calling it percentalism, and which is the great requisite of successful opera writing, failed, excepting in some parts to interest sufficiently the audience, and indeed there was no earnest applause the hearers maintaining a most frigid ven a di an atic genus—his opulent invention lying in symphonic forms. This is shown in bis institlit to make popular meledy indicative of the character which sings it, such for example as in Mezart's Zerbra, Rossin's Figure, Anber's Massanielle, Bellin's Elvino and so forth. Indeed, we are unables to individuate a single melody of Beethoven waich has clurched the tendrils of the common heart—a Skahes-pearenn test of dramatic power. Hence, last evening. the two little solos of Miss. Brainerd had everything but popular beauty. They were commonplace enough in their phrascology, it is true, and easily sung; they were nicely and specially instrumentated, but were not meledic inspirations, "pure and simple." The most complete piece of the evening was the overture, made up in part of the music subsequently given; and this is a very fine composition, viewed symphonically, but has not the impersonated quality due an overture or dramatic prelude—such as Von Weber inforbade musical illustration, and therein one thing would have answered about as well as another; but there were others—that depicting Clara's death, for example—which admitted of such illustration, and were worthy of the composer's genius. The March was good, but not lustrous either in theme or instramentation; and the coronal anthem, the intended mentation; and the coronal antuem, in grand byon of popular exultation on the inauguration of liberty, was little more than musical "hurry"— being neither in instrumentation, accent, idea, pronun-lation or climar, worthy of the subject. Indeed, ciation or climax, worthy of the subject. quasi-vocal accent and climax in the orchestra is a ern composers alone, as audiences feel, though critice may not, having reached that supreme quality. The orchestra performed much better than could have been looked for under the necessarily limited number of rehearsals. Mr. E sfeld himself led. Miss Brainerd has a very pure, sweet voice, and sang her little part accordingly. Mr. Donald McLeod recited in an easy, gett'emanlike manner, but not loud enough to be heard uniformly, the poetic text of the evening, an original composition by himself, which was full of manly sentiment and democratic sympathy well expressed. The music to Egmont occupied the second part of the entertainment.

The first part contained, among other things, a pia performance by Mr. Hoffman, who plays well enough to play anywhere, and gave an elegant piece of Mr. ndelssohn's with dexterity and beauty. An original piece and air composed by Mr. Eisfeld for Mr. Badish and the orchestra on "the good old plan" of recitative, andante and allegro, was the best vocal composition of the evening that we heard. It was artistically put to-gether, the only want being that of a dramatic reason for the changes of time—the poetry indicating no progression in sentiment or action. It was, however, or ceedingly well composed, the melody being Italian and the accompaniment elaborate; and was admirable surg by Mr. Badiali. Mr. Elsfeld deserves many thanks, but whether his

exterprise has repaid him may be well doubted.

The so-called "season" of twelve nights at the Academy ended on Friday with an overwhelming touse to hear Il Trovatore, and it will be seen by the advertisement that a new "season" commences on Wednesday, the opera of the evening to be Yerdi's Luisa Miller, which is but little known here.

CITY ITEMS.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, under c mand of Col. Duryce, made its first Spring parade, in full uniform, armed and equipped, white trowsers, without knapseck, yesterday afternoon. In conse quence of of previous announcements that a review of this fine regiment would take place in the Park, hundreds of people assembled in and about the City Hall, the windows and balcony being crowded with ladies. Shortly after 2 o'clock the various companies made their appearance in the Park, and formed in line in front of the Hall. About 3, the regiment was reviewed by Inspector General Bruce, who was attended by Commissary General Ward and Colonel Himman, General Putnam, of Rhode Island; Major-General ford, Brig. General Hall, Brig. General Spicer, Mayor Wood, and several members of the Common Council. The line then broke into column, and passed in review before General Bruce, honoring him with the merching salute. After marching to slow and quick marching saunt. After marching to shall the regiments exercised in the "manual of arms," by Colonel Duryce—at the conclusion of which a parade was made through Broadway, and other thoroughferes. This parade was the largest, in point of numbers the Regiment has ever made, as the Companies have all largely recruited during the past Winter. The display yesterday was very fine, and was much enjoyed by the spectators. The high character and standing of this Regiment is too well known to re quire further comment. The Regiment was attended by Noll's full Band. The Second Brigade N. Y. S. M., composed of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventy-fifth Regiments, under command of Brigadier-General Yater, proceeded to Hamilton-square yes-General Yater, proceeded to Hamilton-square yea-terday for parade drill, as required by law. The Eleverth Regiment, Washington Guard, under com-mand of Col. M. M. Van Beuren, made its Spring-pende yesterday. This regiment is composed of the City Guard, Continental Guard, Montgomery Guard, American Guard, City Riffes, Union Riffes and a troop of Larcers The line was formed on Washington-square about 2 o'clock, and after the usual review by the Colorel broke into column and paraded through the upper part of the city. The City Guard attached to this regiment made their first regimental parade to this regiment made their newly-elected Captain, under the command of their newly-elected Captain, N. B. Le Bus. Shelton's Band, in new uniform, attended the regiment. The display was very although the ranks were not so well filled as they should have been.

A public sale of books is announced for this morning by Barge, Brothers & Co., which presents uncommon attractions to the amateur of scarce works and rare editions. The collection includes a number of invoices of choice English books, many of which are seldom brought into the market, and which are now offered in a style that well fits them for a place in "every gentienan's library." Among the titles we notice Besamont and Fletcher in Weber's edition, a fine copy of Canova's Works, Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages, several curious old Bibles, Donovan's Works on Natu ral History, and a great variety of valuable historical

The School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward have issued an appeal to the citizens of the Ward, setting orth the importance of providing a library for Gram-